Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy

Possible Future Linkages Between CEPA and the GLBTS

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Presentation Outline

- BTS as an evolving collaboration forum
- CEPA Recommendation to Designation Period
 - Potential for early joint planning and action
- CEPA Post-Designation Period
 - Addition to BTS Priority Substances List





BTS as an Evolving Forum

Strengths

- Open, transparent
- Broad representation
- Collaborative efforts
- Linkages and support to other programs
- Quantitative targets and timelines
- International Long-range transport

Accomplishments

PROGRESS TOWARD THE CHALLENGE GOAL

The following table shows Canadian and U.S. progress toward the challenge goals agreed upon in the GLBTS. It represents overall progress that has occurred in the two countries, in some cases in addition to the GLBTS efforts.

Focus	Challenge Goals	Progress
Mercury	Canadian Release: By 2000, reduce releases by 90% in the Great Lakes Basin.	Approximately 83% reduction by 2001.
	U.S. Release: By 2006, reduce releases (to air nationally and to Great Lakes waters) by 50%.	Reductions estimated to be over 40% between 1990 and 2001 (for air emissions).
	U.S. Use: By 2006, reduce by 50%.	Estimated reduction of more than 50% since 1995 (2001 projection).
PCBs	Canada: By 2000, reduce by 90% high-level PCBs (>1% PCBs) that were croce, or are currently, in service. Accelerate destruction of stored high-level PCB wastes.	As of March 2003, 86% of high-level PCBs (Askarel > 1%, 10,000 ppm) in storage had been destroyed in Onlario, compared to 1993; approximately 3854 tonne in service in Onlario.
	U.S.: By 2006, reduce by 90% nationally high-level PCBs (>500 ppm PCBs) used in electrical equipment.	According to annual reports from PCB disposers, approximately 36% (71,000) of PCB transformers an 10% (141,000) of PCB capacitors have been dispose of between 1994 and 2000. Since the annual reports not readily account for all PCB transformers and capacitors disposed, the amount of PCB equipment disposed since 1994 is likely higher.
Dioxins and Furans	Canadian Releases: By 2000, reduce releases in the Great Lakes Basin by 90%.	83% (213 grams) reduction in total releases within th Great Lakes Basin.
	U.S. Releases: By 2006, reduce releases (to air nationwide and to waters of the Great Lakes) by 75%.	77% (10,743 grams) reduction in total releases within U.S.
нсв	Canadian Releases in the Great Lakes Basin: Reduce by 90% by 2000.	Approximately 65% reduction in Ontario since 1988.
	U.S. Releases: By 2006, reduce releases to the Great Lakes Basin.	Approximately 90% reduction nationally from chlorinated solvents and pesticide manufacturing.
B(a)P	Canadian Releases in the Great Lakes Basin: Reduce by 90% by 2000.	Approximately a 45% reduction in Ontario since 198
	U.S. Releases: By 2006, reduce releases to the Great Lakes Basin.	In the Great Lakes: approximately 65% reduction fro coke ovens and over 90% reduction from primary aluminum reduction plants and petroleum refineries.
Alkyl-lead	Canada: By 2000, reduce by 90% the use, generation, or release of alkyl-lead.	Over 98% reduction in sources, uses, and releases from 1988 to 1997 in Ontario.
	U.S.: Confirm by 1998, that there is no longer use of alkyl-lead in automotive gasoline.	In 2000, EPA confirmed no-use of alkyl-lead in automotive gasoline.
Level I Pesticides	Canada: Report by 1997 that there is no longer use, generation or release of the five Level I pesticides.	EPA and EC confirmed that all uses of the Level I pesticides have been canceled, and production facilit have been closed.
	U.S.: Confirm by 1998 that there is no longer use or release of the five Level I posticides in the Great Lakes Basin.	
ocs	Canada: Report by 1997 that there is no longer use, generation or release of OCS.	In 2000, EC concluded that there were no document releases in Ontario in 2000, but identified potential sources where testing was required to confirm that releases do not exist.
	U.S.: Confirm by 1998 that there is no longer use or release of OCS in the Great Lakes Basin.	EPA has concluded that the challenge goal has been met.





CEPA "Recommendation to Designation" Period

CEPA

Great Lakes Action?

Toxics Assessment
Process
&
Recommendation
to Ministers

Consultation

BTS COLLABORATION ?

Ministers' Decision

CEPA Instrument

BTS COLLABORATION ?



CEPA Post-Designation Period

Can-US Binational Toxics Strategy

Revisions to Level I and Level II substances

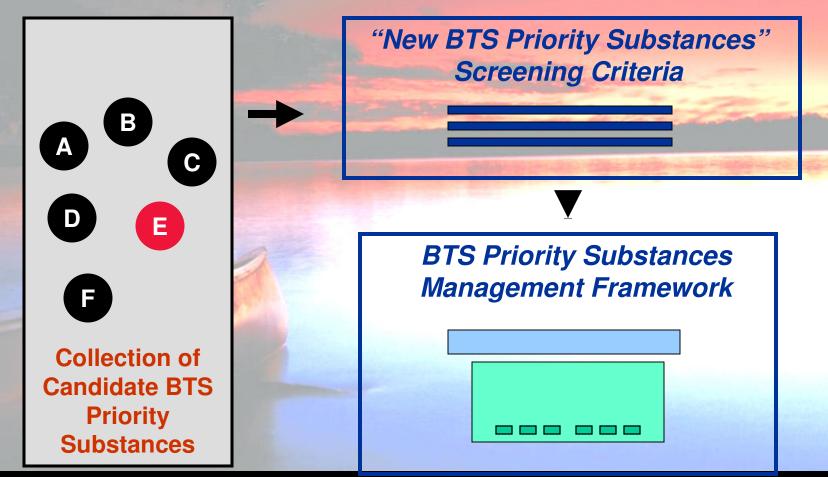
"EC and USEPA in cooperation with their partners will periodically examine the substances addressed by the Strategy to determine whether any Level II substances should be elevated to the Level I list, whether new substances which present threats to the Great Lakes ecosystem should be considered for inclusion on the Level I or II lists, and whether any other changes should be made.

If a substance is identified as Level I the two countries will set binational virtual elimination challenges for it."





CEPA Post-Designation Period







Looking Ahead

- 1. How might the BTS be revised to improve how we address shared management of substances of probable concern to the Great Lakes?
- 2. Can the BTS approach be revised to effectively help reduce releases of identified toxics, prior to Federal CEPA-toxic designation?
- 3. How can we best decide what CEPA or equivalently established toxic substances should be added to the BTS List of Priority Substances?



